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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world—if used, ell be liberally paid for. 82 OUR FOR MESS COMESSION SERVER ARE FARTIOULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTURE AS PACKAGE SENT US. HELL LETTERS by mail for Subscriptions or with adver-blements to be post paid, or the postage will be deducted from Shements to be post parts, or the parts.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and

Folume XIX......No. 94.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Hor Cons-William BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE MERCHANT

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-David Cor

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—Uncle Ton's

WALLACK'S THRATRE, Broadway-Man and Wife ...

AMERICAN MUSEUM - Afternoon - THE NICOLO FAMILY - HOT CORN - Evening - THE OLD BREWERY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE-LILLIPUTIAN KING-MAM

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck-

BT. NICHOLAS EXMIBITION ROOM, 495 Breadway-BANVARD'S GEORANA, 596 Broadway-PANORANA OF

RHENISH GALLERY, 563 Broadway-Day and Night. BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-SIS Broad-

WHOLE WORLD-377 and 379 Broadway-Afternoon SIGNOR BLITZ, COMMERCIAL HALL, Jersey City

New York, Thursday, April 6, 1854.

Circulation of the New York Herald for the Week ending April 1, 1854.

Notice to the Carriers.

To obviate the delay in serving the New York HERALI to subscribers, after the carriers receive their papers from the press, the proprietor will allow but two hours for such delivery; and any carrier who consumes more than that time will be dismissed, and a more active man en

The steamship Europa is nearly due at this port; with two days later advices from Europe-however, like the majority of her compeers, she will probably be detained beyond her time by the immense masse of ice encumbering the track between here and England. Nothing has been heard of the steamship City of Glasgow, which left Liverpool for Philadelphia thirty-seven days ago. It may be possible that, like the steamers Charity, Atlantic, and various other vessels, she got wedged in among the ice, but did not experience their good fortune in finding her way out. The ship Tuscarora, just arrived at Philadelphia, reports that she was fast four days in the ice. Under these circumstances there is still a hope that the City of Clasgow is yet safe.

Mr. Bright has nearly recovered his health, and was able to resume his seat in the United Senate veszerday, after an absence of several weeks. A bill for the relief of William C. Jones was passed, as was also one supplementary to the act confirming private land claims in Missouri. Bills were introduced for the recovery of the assets of bankrupts who have ren dered fraudulent schedules, and granting lands for the construction of certain railroads in Missouri. The remainder of the session was devoted to execu-

The House postponed the consideration of Mr. Bennett's Land Distribution bill till Tuesday. The President was requested to furnish the official correspondence in relation to the rejection of the exequator of the consulate of Trieste, and also concerning the arrest of the Rev. Mr. Richmond by the Austrian authorities. Messrs. Chandler, Washburne and Nichols spoke in opposition to, and Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, in favor of the Nebraska bill.

We learn that the first batch, consisting of about one thousand pages, of the supplemental correspondence relative to the outrages of the Cuban authorities upon American citizens during the last ten years, was received by the House of Representatives yesterday, with a promise from the Secretary o documents as soon as they can be copied. The principal outrage alluded to was that upon the Crescent City and her Purser, Mr. Smith. Instead of taking a firm American position in that affair, it now appears, as was intimated at the time, that the administration then in power smoothed the matter over with the Captain General by authorizing Minister Conkling to assure him that he would not again be annoyed by the vi sits of Captain Davenport and Purser Smith to Havana. Happily, the owners of the line were pos sessed of more fearless independence than the President and his advisers, and would not submit to be deprived of the services of Mr. Smith. Now that Congressmen are in possession of the necessary documents for their instruction, it is expected that they will adopt such measures as will forever after prevent a repetition of the offences.

The United States Senate still spends most of each day in executive session on the famous Gadsden treaty, which, it is supposed by those conversant with the sentiments of a majority in that body, will be rejected, despite all the pressure in the shape of lobby influence that spoilsmen, speculators, and monopolists can bring to bear. In the meantime Santa Anna and his imperial court are understood to be busily engaged in parcelling out the fifteen millions they anticipate receiving in exchange for their barren deserts. Should his Serene Highness be disappointed in this extraordinary project to reimburse his bankrupt treasury, as it is now somewhat probable he will, there is no doubt he will be speedily hurled from power, and, if he escapes with his life, sent once more into ignominous exile. The people of Mexico are ripe for another revolution-they are again panting for a republican form of government; and all that prevents them from immediately carrying out their designs, is the illusion held forth to many of their chief men that they will each and all be enriched by the money now locked up in our treasury. The let ter elsewhere published throws much additional Night on the existing state of affairs in that sadly

misgoverned and unhappy country.

Now that only six more working days are left of the session, the members of our Legislature are be stirring themselves at a rate that is truly astonishing, as will be seen by the letters from our correspondent and the regular reports of the proceedings. A large number of bills were passed in both houses yesterday, many of them of considerable importance to the inhabitants of this city and vicinity. By the way, we observe that the bill making the New York Chief of Police completely subscrvient to the political prejudice or social caprice of the Mayor, was taken up and rushed through the Assembly on Tuesday evening; yet this important fact escaped the attention of all the telegraphic agents of the city press. They merely mentioned the circumstance that the bill was defeated in the early part of the day, and there left the matter, thus leading nearly everybody astray. Correspondents should be more careful, particularly in cases where the interests of our citizens are so deeply involved as in this bill, which seems to have

ex-policemen and dilapidated politicians. Read the communication in another column relative to this abominable measure, which the e is reason to hope will receive its quietus in the Senate.

The Maine law is meeting with defeat in all quarters. A prohibitory liquor bill, with a proviso abmitting it for ratification to the people, was re. jected in the lower branch of the Pennsylvan'a Legislature vesterday by a vote of thirty-seven to sixty-one. Ex-President Fillmore met with a highly flatter-

ing reception at New Orlears, as will be seen by the account in another column. We learn that it is his intention to visit Charleston, where he ! as been invited and is expected during the sitting of the Southern Commercial Convention, which is to assemble in that city next Monday. Earthquakes are a rain becoming quite frequent in

the Sou Lern hemisphere. Ti e buildings and shipping at St. Jago were considerably shaken by several severe shocks on the night of the 17th ult. and two days after the people of Biracoa were stated by similar terrestrial disturbances.

The Singapore Bi-Month'y Circular to January 30 has been received. It reports the receipt of large imports of sold during the fortnight, comprising 14,834 ounces from Australia. The rates were \$29 to \$29\ for bars and \$28 to \$28\ per bunkal for dust. The exports amoun'el to 1,605 ounces. The imports from the archipelago did not exceed 316 bunkals; and the exports were 1.071 bunkals; prices for each description varying from \$27 to \$28 per bunkal, two dollars weight

Property to the value of fifty thousand dollars as consumed by fire in Paterson yesterday morning. It consisted chiefly of manufacturing establishments.

Flour being in light stock, with a good Eastern demand, yesterday sold at about the closing rates current before the receipt of the Baltic's news. There was very little if anything sold for export. Corn exhibited a very slight change from previous quotations. There was no alteration in prime white Genesee wheat, which was scarce. Cotton was unsettled, and the sales too limited to establish prices. American dew rotted hemp was held at \$195 a \$210 per ton. The last sale of water rotted was made at \$275. There was no Russian on hand, except that held by manufacturers. It is said the crop to come forward from Kentucky will be deficient, while that from Missouri will be so large as to counterbalance the falling off in the former State. The winter had been unfavorable for the rotting of hemp in Missouri, and a considerable portion of the crop, it was said, would be stacked out, and remain over without rotting until the next season. Heavy snows pro duce the best rotted and bleached hemp.

The Board of Aldermen passed a great many papers last evening, and or the question of concurring with the Councilmen in a resolution to apply to the Legislature for the establishment of an additional criminal court there was some debate, in the course of which there were symptoms of a minor Breckenridge and Cutting affair. But, like the original, it ended in a manner quite satisfactory to all parties. Quite a spirited debate occurred in the Board of Councilmen on a resolution deprecating the action of the State Senate concerning a proposed railroad in Broadway. Interesting discussions also took place on the Central Park question and the contract for removing dead animals, for a graphic sketch of which see the special report appended to the official minutes of the proceedings.

The report of the Committee on the Annual Apportionment was adopted at the meeting of the Board of Education last evening, and a large amount of routine business was passed upon. Our report will be found elsewhere.

## The Cutting and Breckenridge Correspon

We publish elsewhere the correspondence which passed between Messrs. Breckenridge and Cutting, and their seconds, in relation to the recent misunderstanding between them. So far as the partico themselves are concerned we have of course no comments to offer on the conduct each has thought fit to pursue. Both Francis B. Cutting and John C. Breekenridge are well known to be men of honor; and without a knowledge of the circumstances of their recent démêlé, any one would be entirely justified in asserting that each had demeaned himself as became a gentleman. We may safely leave the correspondence itself to tell the tale of the ne-

gotiation which happily averted the duel. There is a portion of the quarrel, however, and a most material one on which that correspondence sheds no light. In none of the letters we now publish is the slightest reference made to the real origin and cause of the dispute. From the time the offensive words were uttered to the final settlement we are placed in possession of every occurrence in minute detail; but what took place before the utterance of Mr. Breckenridge's speech, what motives inspired so unusual an attack on a member of the House, what agency set in motion the contending passions, we are still left to conjecture. The omission is the more to be regretted, as in comparison with these facts, the subsequent debates as to how the parties were to hoot one another sink into absolute insignificance. It is of very little consequence to the world at large whether Mr. Cutting or Mr. Breckenridge was in fact the challenged party: the time and place of meeting, the weapon with which the deed was to be done, and the distance at which the parties were to stand, are all matters on which Colonel Hawkins may expatiate with the gusto of a veteran amateur, but which are entirely devoid of serious interest to the public. Not so the original injury. It is of consequence that the original cause which so nearly exposed the lives of two of our best men should be known. This is the only point worth ascertaining in the whole affair, Had the quarrel ended, as it very nearly did, in a meeting, and had one or both of the parties been killed, the question would then have been, not what negotiations intervened between the insult and its fruit? but what caused the insult, which caused the death of Cutting or the loss of Breckenridge? And we must not allow the lucky result of the good sense of the parties, the judicious services of their friends, or the unseen hand of fortune, to divert us from this proper inquiry.

To us it is as clear as noonday that a man of Mr. Breckenridge's character could not have been betrayed into the gross attack he made upon Mr. Cutting by the natural impulse of his own heart. He must have seen as well as we do that Mr. Cutting's motion was strictly parliamentary and correct: that the mover was as he said in favor of the great principle of the bill; and that to impute to him treachery in what he did, or in other words to charge him with the basest duplicity was neither just fied by his character nor by his act. We cannot believe that Mr. Breckenridge was wilfully blind to these very obvious facts He must have had some unseen motive-some stimulus urging him forward insidiously to do what his better nature reproved-zome maligaprompter beguiling him to play unconsciously the very part of which he accused his antagonist. Such a coincidence as this Mr. Breckenridge coming forward voluntarily of his own accord just in the nick of time to try to crush the most dreaded leader of the national demobeen concocted for the especial accommodation of | rat s, and with the same blow to throw the re-

from the shoulders of the President to those of Mr. Cutting was never heard of before, and may well be doubted.

To speak plainly, in fact, no man of sense could be persuaded that Mr. Bre kenridge's attack on Mr. Cutting was not made at the instigation of the President and to serve his purposes. In this meridian at all events, we see the hand of Pierce throughout the affair. We who know the man, and are familiar with his tricky underhand mode of dealing, saw his finger move from the Beginning, and nailed it to the spot. It is characteristic of the class of minds to which Mr. Pierce's belongs to resort to low cunning where plain candor would answer as well; and to disregard with sovereign contempt their own and others honor and even the lives of worthy men when placed in the opposite scale to their own interests. It was Mr. Pierce's interest to revenge the tremendous lessons he has received from the national democrats on one of their conspicuous leaders. It was to his interest to divert public attention from his own share in throwing the Nebraska bill overboard for the present, and to make it appear that that result was due to another. Both these interests were served by inciting the flery Breckenridge to the attack. They would have been still better served had the duel been fought and Mr. Cutting left upon the field. We sympathise with Mr. Pierce on this disappointment.

To those who know him here, these things are neither new nor surprising. To those who still believe the pitiful story that his assailants are animated by personal revenge, we commend the moral of the Cutting and Breckenridge quarrel. Let the democratic party in Congress ponder it well. Les them ay-for there are men of honer and worth and character among them-whether they can endure the burning shame that the mere suspicion of attachment to so bad a man must inspire. If they can, the country can afford to overwhelm them in the same torrent of contempt hat is now threatening their master. If they annot, in heaven's name, let them say for once in tones that none can mistake, that they cnow Pierce, and hold him as cheap as the rest of the world does, and add one more lesson to those which have already fallen on the head of the creature.

What Has Congress Done?

What has Congress done? From the first Monday in December last, to the first west in April, inclusive, we have a period of four cdendar months, during which the two houses lave been ostensibly engaged in the public burness assigned them; but in footing up the resuts of their patriotic labors thus far, we find that bey amount to nothing-substantially to nothing The deficiency bill, which passed the House, las been passed by the Senate after being sadded with the additional burden of about two mllions of extra appropriations, for the furthr consideration of the House; the six war steamer bill has passed both houses; and these, wcepting a few unimportant local or privae bills, constitute our report in answer to the question. What has Congress done?

With the meeting of the two houses in Decem ber last, the schedule of the public plunder powerful impetus to the lobby. laid down for their consideration was of the most tremendous and imposing dimensions. involving a grand aggregate of the spoils involving a grand aggregate of the spoils army of the spoilsmen to the grand scramble for equal to five hundred millions of dollars, upon the residue of the five hundred millions of the a general classification as follows . -

Regular appropriations
Patent extensions of all kinds.....

Gadsden treaty
Gadsden treaty
French spoliations
Six war steamers, say
Siquiploibing contracts, public debt, extra appropriations, miscellaneous land schemes, e.c., say gay ..... Total.....\$500,000,00 With such a magnificent schedule before

to anticipate a perfect carnival over the pro complicated conspiracy to plunder the treasujected distribution of the spoils. Their plan of operations were accordingly laid down upo a scale commensurate with the prodigiou dence to be printed, for fear that through some prizes involved in this grand Congressional log mysterious agency or other, it might find its rolling and stock-jobbing lottery. The Senat commenced the work in good style, passing in the St. Louis Democrat says :-commenced the work in good style, passing in a single morning railroad stock-jobbing land grants to the amount of twenty millions of dollars or more; and they have now upon their table awaiting the action of the body, a Pacific railroad bill, which contemplates a grant of lands that can only be summed up at so many hundreds that can only be summed up at so many hundreds of millions of acres, such as they are. Bennett's first state, and propose to give fifty millions and first state in the state of the structions authorized the land bill and Miss Dix's bill are both before the House, and a lot of local Western railroad speculating projects equal perhaps to thirty for speculating projects, equal, perhaps, to thirty or Yet notwithstanding all this according to forty millions of dollars. Colt's patent exten-all our advices from Washington, the lobby sion, Woodworth's patent extension, and various count upon the ratification of this Gadsden others, are also before the House, awaiting their treaty; and not without a good show of success. turn upon the calendar; also, the French spoli-It is the great question among the outside le ation bill, and a variety of private jobs and gislators and diplomats at Washington just contracts in addition to the regular appropria now. The Nebraska bill is considered dead, tions. The Gadsden treaty is under the carnest and the correspondence upon the Cutting and discussion of the Senate, from day to day; and Breckenridge imbroglio may thus be read as

hundred millions of acres. hundred millions of dollars of the grand probills, the six steamer bill, and the three or four scattering millions of the deficiency bill, are all that the office-mongers, stock-jobbers, landspeculators and lobby men and lobby women of all the vast interests involved, have thes far been enabled to lay their hands upon. Even the Deficiency bill still hangs fire in the House, upon the perplexing amendments of the Senate, and will probably be cut down a million or two before it is finally passed. Here, then, at the end of four months of the session, we have only excavated six war steamers and some two or three millions of deficiencies out of the federal gold mines at Washington, positively known to contain the substantial treasures of five hun-

dred millions of dollars. Why this delay? The lobby has been well organized, well trained, pretty well provided with the sinews of war for a month or two, and its cohorts attending both houses have been working like beavers. Why, then, this delay in getting out the spoils? The reason is plain as daylight. The working machinery has been knocked out of gear by the spoils policy of the Cabinet, and by the wranglings of the spoilsmen in Congress from the opposite sides of the Alleghanies. It is a trite old maxim, that "when rogues fall out honest men get their own;" but as applied to Congress, it appears that when the spoilsmen fall out, nobody gets anything. The consequence is, that things in Washington, just now, are excessively flat and stupid. There are | wifford the proper occasion for demanding

sponsibility of the defeat of the Nebraska bill no spoils affoat o business on hand, no life in the lobby, to sprightliness in society, no fashionable weddi g an i match makings, no carnival of nightly feel'es an le issipat ens on the scale anticipated at the beginning of the session. Even the gamblers of Pennsylvania avenue are sail to complain of the dull times, and are waiting I ke the California miners for the spring floo is which are to wash out the gold dust by hundre's, and thousan's, and millions at a haul.

The defeat of the Wisconsin railroad land jobbing bill in the House, through the casting vote of the Speaker, was a stunner to the land sharks; the long sleep of Colt's ratent extension is ominous of bad luck to that class of the gold hunters; but the most disastrous misfortune to the administration and all the other spoilsmen, insiders and cutsiders, has been this "infernal Nebraska bill," for thus, we are informed, some of them have openly denounced it in the Rotunda of the Capitol, within three feet of the statue of Washington. And well may they execrate it as "this infernal Nebraska bill," for it has been working a famine among them, melancholy as the potato rot.

How mysterious are the ways of Providence! how instructive the miscalculations and disasters of scheming two-penny politicians! This Nebraska bill was designed to place the administration "right side up with care" in the South; to neutralize the free soil antecedents of General Pierce-the free soil c mposition and associations of the Cabinet; to take off the rough edge of "the Scarlet letter," and to reunite the democratic party upon the platform of the Cabinet and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. But though this expedient involves the great constitutional principle of popular sovereignty, it has proved a Trojan horse to the administration and the spoilsmen. It has been breaking up the democracy most horribly in Congress and in the North. It has left the administration with Captain Rynders as their leading champion in New York, and Mike Walsh as the rank and file of the administration party in Congress from this great commonwealth, with thirty-three representatives in the House. The worst of it is, that in absorbing the attention of the two houses up to this time, the Nebraska bill has suspended the operations of the spoilsmen.

The prespect, however, begins to brighten. The Nebraska bill lies quietly in Committee of the Whole. The wastage of debate has been, we trust, peetty well exhausted. Longer days and warmer weather are approaching. The rubbish will soon be cleared out of the way, and then we shall have a fair field for larger experiments of the land jobbers, patent jobbers. contract jobbers, and all the spoilsmen. The time is at hand for the consideration of the Homestead and Pacific railroad bills in the Senate. and for a host of Western railroad projects, lunatic asylums, Bennett's land distribution scheme. French spoliations, patents, and the regular appropriation bills in the House. Let the Senate, in the meantime, ratify the Gadsden treaty, and give the lobby a lift. A million or two from the speculators, including Santa Anna. concerned in the Gadsden treaty, will give a

The Gadsden treaty is now the key to the Congressional gold mines. Give the miners a start. Ratify the treaty, and call in the whole public plander. Ratify the treaty, pass the treaty appropriations, and the roughest of the work is done. Things will continue flat, dull and stale at Washington until there is a break into the spoils. Ratify the treaty, and let the sport begin.

THE GADSDEN TREATY-WORSE AND WORSE .-It has been reported, for some days past, that the correspondence connected with the concoction of the Gadsden treaty, on being laid bethem, the spoilsmen of all kinds had the right fore the Senate, disclosed such an extensive and ry, that the Senate, from a sense of shame and self-respect, refused to allow the corre way into the newspapers. In addition to this,

close behind it lies the Homestead bill, which the epitaph of the Nebraska bill, so that that contemplates nothing more nor less than the bone of contention is substantially, for the ingiving away to actual settlers all the available terim, out of the way. But in point of fact, public domain, probably equal to four or five the Gadsden treaty among the lobby members as always been considered of infinitely higher Thus it will appear that the work cut out by mportance than the Nebraska bill. Upon the the two houses, exclusive of free farms to every- atter measure there are only a few little body, covers the entire schedule of the five orthless Territorial offices depending, while e Gadsden treaty involves the magnificent sum gramme of the spoilsmen; and yet a few private twenty millions of dollars, hard cash. Some

re millions of this amount is to be set aside for other schedule of Gardner claims, to be adsted before another board of commissionersost likely like the Gardner board; five millions. rhaps, are to go to the relief of the lobby ents; others, to brokers of Santa Anna in shington and in Mexico; while ten millions to be used in putting down Gen. Alvarez. . Walker, and the Mexican people, and in ting an emperor, under the protection of the wned heads of Europe, over Mexico and (tral America; and that emperor, the un-

apulous and ambitious Santa Anna. orrupt as this treaty is, yet, under the psure of the lobby, or under mistaken noth of public policy, it is possible that it may batified-yes, it is possible that this grand h of twenty millions may be confirmed, undihe delusive and preposterous idea of fixithe landmarks of a lasting peace and friendshwith Santa Anna. But though the Senate mratify this monstrous abortion—this naked alabominable iniquity-though the country mbe kept awhile in the dark as to the offit log-rolling and stock-jobbing in thithing for the public plunder, it has ye to pass through the crucible by theore of Representatives. The House mi appropriate before the money can botained. The three millions, each down, rered by Santa Anna on the ratification, all the facts, all the papers, all the correspondence upon this Gadsden bargain and sale. We shall then see whether the House is willing or not, for another appropriation of five millions, to settle another pack of Gardner claims-of five millions for Santa Anna's lobby agents in both countries; and ten millions to enable the Dictator to lord it over Mexico, under European protection, in the disgusting mockery of the Empire of Faustin Soulonque.

Let the Senate pass the treaty, and let it be laid bare before the House, upon the question of appropriating the money; and then we shall be enabled to judge whether the whole of the public plunder is to be exhausted this session, or whether a portion is to be left over for the next. Let the Senate pass the treaty, and turn it over to the House upon the question of paying over the cash. We want to get at all the Gardner correspondence connected with this Gadsden treaty. We want the public to know all about it. Twenty millions are a round sum of money.

OUR NEXT STATE ELECTION. -- Our State election next fall will be a curious, knotty, perplexing and astonishing affair. We shall have great variety of parties in the field. There will be the liquor law party and the anti-liquor law party; the democratic hard shell party and the democratic soft shell party; the Seward free soil abolition whig party, and the Fillmore conservative whig party, to say nothing of the free soil party proper, which give us seven political parties or factions on the course; and then there are the Know-Nothings, who will probably constitute another independent outside faction, making eight contending cliques in the field. The three leading issues in the contest will be the Maine Liquor law, the Nesbraska bill, and the political destiny of W. H. Seward. It is clear that he cannot have the election all his own way, as he had last fall with the help of the administration. But having been put up by one of his organs as candidate for Governor, his faction may probably nominate him for the office, as a stepping stone to the Presidential arena in 1856.

If this shall be done, there will be an awful "noise and confusion" in this State next November. Such are the present indications. The European war and the Cuba question may work great changes in the course of the next six months. God only knows where we are all driving to. We are in the midst of a mighty epoch of revolutions to states, empires and politicians. Seward and the Van Burens, Fillmore and the Bronsons, may all be swept off in the course of events, with the Cabinet and the administration, like chaff in a high wind. We can only watch the signs of the times, and note them from day to day. In the meantime, let all hands begin to cut out their work for our

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION .- The result of the late terrible election in Connecticut is but another bombshell thrown into the camp of the administration. The imbecile establishment at Washington is tumbling to pieces; and if the democratic party do not soon prepare to abandon the administration to its fate, they must be swamped with it among the breakers. The democrats in Congress should begin to deliberate upon the ways and means for saving the remnants of the party, with the view of someining like a nucleus to rally upon in 1856. It is very evident that Gen. Pierce is a failurethat his administration is already Tylerizedthat he is but the instrument of a miserable spoils coalition of free soilers and secessionists. and that the democratic party of the Union can never be re-united except upon a new set of men and a new arrangement of things all round. Let the democratic lenders in Congress look at the New Hampshire election and the Connecticut election, and then decide upon the question whether it is expedient or worth while bolstering up the administration any longer, or whether it is not advisable at once to cut adrift and begin to clear away the rubbish for a democratic re-union in 1856. No time to be

A SICK MAN .- The Emperor Nicholas in his familiar conversations with the British Minister at St. Petersburg, aptly describes the empire of Turkey as a sick man on his dying bed, and thinks it wise to arrange the division of his estates among his heirs, while he is yet alive so as to prevent the fearful squabble which must otherwise ensue after his death. So with President Pierce at this time. He, too, is a sick man, and the sooner the democracy arrange the distribution of his political effects, the better. The Emperor Nicholas is a long-headed politician. Let the democracy reflect upon his advice, and act accordingly.

Marine Affairs.

SAILING OF THE CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIPS-SMUG-GLING PASSENGERS DISCOVERED.

The Illinois, North Star and Northern Light, sailed

resterday afternoon for their respective destinations on he Isthmus. All three were crowded, as usual, with passengers for California. The former vessel had on oard two companies of the Third Regiment of Amellery, an account of whose departure we have given in anothe an account of whose departure we have gives in another article. A despatch received from Sandy Hook last night announces that the North Star and Northern Light discharged with their pilots nineteen persons who had stowed themselves away among the freight. The pilot boat No. 8 landed them on the point of the Hook, where they would have to wait until the next steamer came up. It is said that a portion of the crowd appear to be quite respectable. Amongst them are three Lidies—one of whom says she was seeing some friends off, and the steamer started before she could get ashore.

LAUNCH.—There will be launched from the yard of Mr. William Perine, at Greenouth this afterward.

Mr. William Perine, at Greenpoint, this afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, the ship Henry Harbeck, of 800 tons burthen, built for Messrs. Harbeck & Co., of this city, and intended for the general freighting business. She will be commanded by Capt. Henry True, Jr., under whose superintendence the vessel was built. DEPARTURE OF CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The mail steam-

ship Illinois, and the independent steamship North Star. for Aspinwall, with the steamship Northern Light, for Nicaragua, went to sea yesterday, each with a large number of passengers bound to California. THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA left at noon yesterday for Liver-

pool, with 112 passengers, and \$191,081 in specie on

THE STRAMSHIP BALTIC.—The following letter was pre sented to Captain Briggs, temporarily in command of the Collins steamer Baltic, on her arrival 4th inst :-

Collins steamer Baltic, on her arrival 4th inst.:—

STEAMER BALTIC, April 4, 1854.

Capt. Geo. Briggs—Dear Sir—The undersigned, passengers by the Baltic on her present trip from Liverpool, at the termination of an unusually rough and boisterous voyage, are desirous of expressing their appreciation of the manner in which you have contributed to render such voyage a most agreeable one to them. Aside from the strictest performance of your duties as master of the ship—duties which kept you on deck the whole of five successive nights—you have been unceasing in your efforts to make your passengers not only comfortable but happy. You have performed the part of an experienced and skilful and safe commander, and also that of the generous host, the kind, obliging friend, and the courteous gentleman. Your personal attention to the wants and conveniencies of us all has endeared you to all of us. You have laid us under a sense of obligation which we shall always cherish, and can never forget; we part from you as from some old and long valued triend, white we beg you to accept our carnest wishes for your happiness and well being, now and always.

[Signed by all the cabin passengers, both ladles and gentismen.]

The ERVESUE CUTTER CALER CUSTING returned to this

THE REVENUE CUTTER CLIEB CUSHING returned to this The Revieue Curren Came Custing returned to this port yesterday, after a cruise of four months on the Eastern cuast for the purpose of relieving vessels in distincts. Buring that time she has sailed two thousand three hundred and forty miles, and has boarded two hundred and thirty vessels, as follows:—Forty ships, thirty brigs, and one hundred and sixty-one schooners. Of this number, she has relieved and assisted eighteen, namely—one ship, seven barks, four brigs and six schooners.—Eastern Argus (Portland), April 4. THE CUTTING AND BRECKENRIDGE DIFFICULTY

The Recent Exciting Correspondence between those Gentlemen-The Arrangements for a Duel-Final Settlement of the Dis-

As might have been expected, the telegraphic synopsis which we gave yesterday of the Cutting and Breckenridge

correspondence, has led to the publication of that corres pondence itself. It is as follows :--MR. CUTTING TO MR. BRECKENRIDGE.
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1854.

Washington, March 27, 1854.

Washington, March 27, 1854.

Sir—In the course of the debate in the House this morning, in reply to what I considered to be a legitimate criticism upon your argument, you asserted that what I had said was false.

had said was false.

I now call upon you to retract this assertion, or to make the explanation due from one gentleman to another. This will be handed to you by my friend Mr. Maurice, who is authorized to receive your answer, and to act for me. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

MR. BRECKENRIDGE TO MR. CUTTING.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 27, 1854.
SIE:—Your note of this date, by the hands of the Holames Maurice, is this moment received. Sin:—Your note of this date, by the date. James Maurice, is this moment received.

The word to which you except, having been founded on one personally applied by you to me, which I considered improper and offensive, cannot be withdrawn while the cause of it remains.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

Hon. F. B. CUTTING, Washington City. [Findorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWRINS.

MR. CUTTING TO MR. BRECKENBIDGE.
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1854.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1894.
How. J. C. Bergersenroge.
Sin.—Your note of last night, in answer to mine, was handed to me at teo late an hour to admit then of a reply.

The expression to which you object was applied by mein the course of what I considered to be a legitimate criticism upon a part of your argument, and was not intended to be personal in its character, nor, in my opinion, when considered in connection with my remarks, does it justly admit of that construction.

onsidered in connection was distributed in the demand already made.

I therefore have to referrate the demand already made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. CUTTING. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWRINS.
[This letter was shown by Mr. Maurice to Col. Hawkins, who declined to receive it.].

NO. IV.
MR. BRECKENGIDGE TO MR. CUTTING.
WASHINGTON CITY, March 28, 1854.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 28, 1856.

Sir.—Having received your note last night at a very late hour, I had no time to consult a friend to whom I would refer the Hon. Mr. Maurice, to embrace the alternative offered by your note, and arrange the terms of our ecting, until this morning.

My friend Col. Hawkins will present this note, and action we in the matter.

My friend Co. In a part of the matter.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. [Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

MR. CUTTING TO MR. BRECKENRIDGE.
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1854. WASHINGTON, March 28, 1804.

No. J. C. Berckenbidge

Sig.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning, in which you refer me to your friend Col. Hawkins, "to arrange the terms of our meet-

ing."

My friend Col. Monroe, whom I have chosen for that purpose, will confer with Col. Hawkins on the subject.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

F. B. CUTTING. [Endersed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

orsed] Correct, a. NO. VI.

NO. VI.

COL. HAWKINS TO COL. MONROE.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854

COL. HAWKINS TO COL. MONROE.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854.

COL. JAMES MONROE:

SIR:—Below I submit the terms regulating the meeting between the Hon. F. B. Cutting and Hon. J. C. Breckenridge:—

The time of meeting shall be this afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock.

The place of meeting shall be at or near the residence of Mr. F. P. Blair, in the State of Maryland, and about six or seven miles from the city of Washington.

The weapon shall be the ordinary rifle, commonly known as the Western rifle, which shall be charged with one charge of powder and one round ball.

The distance shall be sixty paces.

The parties shall stand erect, with their feet not more than twelve inches apart.

The weapons shall be placed in the hands of the principals by their respective seconds, cocked, with the but to the shoulder, the muzzle pointing to the ground, not more than three feet from the left toe.

The word shall be given in the following manner:—Gentlemen, are you ready!—Fire—one—two—two—with a pause of at least one second between the words. Neither party shall be at liberty to raise his plece before the word fire, or fire after the word three. If the parties are ready, no response shall be given; if not roady, he will respond promptly, not ready.

Before the parties are armed, the word shall be given in blank by the second whe has won it, in as nearly the same manner as it will be given when they are to fire. The choice of position and the giving of the word shall be determined by lot; the parties holding the same position so long as the fight may continue. But previous to each fire the seconds shall again cast lots for the word.

Respectfully, your ob't servant.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

NO. VII.
COL. MONROE TO COL. HAWKINS
WASHINGTON, March SIR—I requested a statement embodying your views of the terms of the meeting of Mr. Breckenridge and Mr. Cut-ting, with the hope that our views would coincide as to the weapons, distance, &c. But as the weapon selected is one with which my principal is wholly unacquainted, duty to

cach to be decided by lot, in a manner to be agreed upon by the seconds.

4. The word is to be given in the following manner:

"Gentlemen, are you ready?" (upon each party responding "ready,") "fire—one, two, three, halt"—not less than one, nor more than two seconds to elapse between each word from "fire" to "halt."

5. Neither party shall be permitted to elevate his pistol from a perpendicular position before the word "fire" nor fire after the word "halt," under the penalty of being shot down by the second of the adversary of theoffending party.

being shot down by the second of the adversary offending party.

6. The pistols are to be loaded with the ordinary charge of powder and one round ball, each to be loaded alike, by some person or persons to be selected, by and under the supervision of the respective seconds.

7. The positions having been marked out by the seconds, the choice thereof is to be decided by lot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAS. MONROE.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

COL. HAWKINS TO COL. MONBOR.
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854—10 P. M

Col. Jas. Monnor.

Sir.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date.

There seems to be a misapprehension as to the relative-positions of Mr. Breckenridge and the Hon. Mr. Cutting. Mr. Breckenridge, I am confident, considers himself the challenged, not the challenging party. I never entertained the idea that my principal occupied any other attitude.

tailides.

Under these circumstances, I conceive that the rights appertaining by custom to the challenged party belong to-Mr. Breekenridge, who stands only in a defensive position, and not to Mr. Cutting, who addressed the original note to him on which this correspondence is based.

I have the honor to romain, with assurances of high respect, your obedient servant,

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

COL. MONEOE TO COL. HAWKINS. WASHINGTON, March 29, 1854. T. T. HAWKINS-

Washington, March 29, 1864.

Col. T. T. Hawkins—

Sir.—In reply to your note of this date, I have the honor to say that, in my opinion, the misapprehension to which you allude has arisen from a misconception of the exact character of Mr. Cutting's original note.

On referring to that note, I find that Mr. Cutting uses the following language:—'In the course of the debate in the House this morning, in reply to what I considered to be a legitimate criticism upon your argument, you asserted that what I had said was false. I now sail upon your to retract this assertion, or make the explanation due from one gentleman to another.''

I am not able to regard this in the light of a challenge, and I am confident it was not so regarded by my principal, nor did it seem to be so considered by Mr. Breckenridge in his reply of the same date.

To enable me, however, to speak with certainty on this point, I wish to confer with my principal, and will apprise you of the result of that conference to morrow morning. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JAS. MONROE.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS. COLONEL MONROE TO COLONEL HAWKINS.
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1854.

Col. T. T. Hawkins—
Sir.—I have the honor to apprise you that on conferring with my principal, I am authorized to say that the view taken by me of Mr. Cutting's original note as expressed in my note to you last evening, is correct.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JAS. MONROE.

[Endorred] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

NO. XI.
COL. HAWKINS TO COL. MONROE.
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1854—2 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1854—2 o'clock.

Sig.—As you inform me in your note of this date that neither the Hon. Mr. Cutting nor yourself considers his original note as a challenge to Mr. Breekenridge, but merely a demand for verbal explanation of language used in debate, I have merely to refer you to Mr. Breekenridge's note to Mr. Cutting of the 20th of March.

I remain, with assurances of high eateem, your obedient servant,

[Endorsed] Correct, T. T. HAWKINS.

NO. XII.
COLONEL MONROE TO COLONEL HAWKINS.
WASHINGTON, March 30, 1854

Col. T. T. HAWRINS-Col. T. T. Hawans—
Sim—In answer to your note of this date, referring me to
Mr. Breckenridge's of the 27th inst. to Mr. Cutting, I have
he honer to enclose to you the reply which Mr. Cutting